

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. IV.]

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1824.

[NO. 192.

PRINTED
By PHILIP WHITE,
Publisher of the *Laws of the United States*.

The terms of the *Western Carolinian* will
hereafter be as follows: *Three Dollars* a year,
payable in advance.
Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents
per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five
cents for each subsequent one.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be
post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

EQUITY office, 22d January, 1824: Samuel E. Edwards versus Meshack Gentry: The defendant in the above case, and those interested, will take notice, that on Monday, the 16th day of February next, at my office, at the court house in Salisbury, I will proceed to take the account submitted to me in said case, relative to the value of the negroes mentioned in the bill; at which time and place they will please to attend.

3192 GEORGE LOCKE, c. x. e.

State of North-Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1824: David Bradshaw vs. John S. McCurdy; original attachment, levied on lands. It appearing to the court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made three months in the *Western Carolinian*, giving notice to said defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county, at the court-house in Concord, on the third Monday of April next, to replevy, plead, or demur, otherwise judgment final will be entered up against him, and execution awarded accordingly. Test: M. MUNT, e. t. e.

Price advt. \$4. 103

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Sessions, 1823: Charles F. Bough vs. Richard A. McRee: Original attachment, levied in the hands of Paris Alexander, garnishee. It appearing to the court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State; it is ordered that publication be made six weeks in the *Western Carolinian*, giving notice to the said defendant to appear at the next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county, at the court-house in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in February next, to replevy, plead, or demur, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him. A copy: test,

ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. x. e.

Price advt. \$2. 103

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Sessions, 1823: Wilson Allen vs. Seymour Taylor: Original attachment, levied on negro boy Peter, now confined in the public jail of Mecklenburg county: It appearing to the court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the *Western Carolinian*, printed in Salisbury, N. C. giving notice to the said defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county, at the court-house in Charlotte, on the fourth Monday in February next, and to issue, or demur, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him. A copy: test,

ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. x. e.

Price advt. \$2. 103

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

ROBERT MC'COMB, executor of Mary M. R. Comb, vs. Jane Kerr: caveat to a will. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Margaret, daughter of the late Robert Morrison, since intermarried to some one to the court unknown, Wylie Rea and Margaret his wife, Andrew Mc'Levan and Leena his wife, and James Johnston, are inhabitants of another state; it is therefore ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the *Western Carolinian*, that they appear at our next court to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the court-house in Charlotte, on the fourth Monday in February next, and then and there plead or demur, or judgment will be entered according to the plaintiff's demand.

By order of court.

Test: ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. x. e.

Price advt. \$2. 103

House and Lot for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his house and lot, in the town of Salisbury, now occupied by himself, as a tavern. The establishment is so generally known, that it would be of little service to describe it particularly; it is, perhaps, the most eligible stand for a public house in the western part of North-Carolina; it is within 80 yards of the court-house in Salisbury; is large and convenient, with extensive out-buildings, &c. A very moderate price will be taken for the establishment, and payments made easy. Any person wishing to purchase, will do well to apply soon, as the subscriber is now determined to sell, and remove to his farm in the country. Letters directed to the subscriber, in Salisbury, N. C. will be duly attended to.

JOHN HOWARD, Sen.

Salisbury, Dec. 2, 1823. 83

A Pamphlet,

ON the subject of the Presidential Election, addressed to the citizens of North-Carolina, is for sale at the office of the *Western Carolinian*, price ten cents.

Wrapping Paper.

OF a good quality, for sale at this office; some at one dollar twenty-five cents, and a larger kind at two dollars, per ream.

Writing Paper,

FOR sale at this office, by the ream; foolscap at three dollars, and pot at two dollars and fifty cents, per ream.

Groceries.

Bement and Whitney,

Corner of Queen & State streets, *Charleston, S. C.*

WILL have continually on hand, throughout

the season, a large assortment of

Sugar Pimento

Coffee Ginger

Teas Copperas

Rum Alum

Brandy Glauber Salts

Gin Madder

Wines, of all kinds Powder and Shot

Pepper Lead, &c. &c.

Which they are determined to sell as low as

they can possibly be afforded, for cash. Tallow

and Beeswax received in payment, for which the

highest market price will be allowed. Country

Merchants wishing to purchase *Groceries*, will

do well to call and examine for themselves.

Nov. 24, 1823. 1396

THE TRUTH AMERIC.

Mr. Editor: By allowing me to take the following inquiries through the plumb of your

printing paper, you will confer a particular favor on your old and sincere friend TABITHA.

1. What is the reason that some people will tell a falsehood, when the truth would answer their purposes better?

2. What is the principle which actuates some men, who form decisions that are injurious to parties, insulting to common sense, and irreconcileable to the dictates of conscience?

3. What is the reason that certain mechanics complain of the pressure of the times, illiberty of the public, and want of employment, when they can always find it convenient to leave a profitable job to lounge about the taverns?

4. What is the reason that, whenever a pretty-faced beau is to be seen in the pulpit, the female part of the congregation is increased in the ratio of sixty two and a half per cent?

5. Why do some people estimate a man's respectability by his apparel, his talents by his profession, and his wealth by his equipage?

6. What is the reason that certain merchants, who are in the habit of doing a "cash business" on credit, name one price for an article and charge another?

7. Why is not every little village of two or three hundred inhabitants, occasionally furnished with half a dozen dandies and a few puppies to patrol the streets at night, whoo and halloo, blow horns, scrape clog, yelp a serenade at every corner, and charm all nature with the sweet chorus of "blow, the winds blow?"

8. What is the reason that some people salute you with warm professions of friendship, who in secret are employed in low backbiting, and every contemptible artifice to destroy your reputation and living?

9. Why do the people appoint representatives to make laws for their own benefit, in preference to that of their constituents?

10. What is the reason that certain gentlemen of the bar do not examine their claims before they are put into the sheriff's hands for collection, lest peradventure, some of the delinquents might prove to be their creditors?

11. What is the reason that some persons, who have the reputation of being the most worthy and useful citizens, are religiously scrupulous against devoting a few shillings to relieve a fellow being in distress?

A GOOD STORY.

Among the first settlers of Brunswick, Maine, was Daniel Malcolm, a man of undaunted courage, and an inveterate enemy of the Indians, who gave him the name Surgurnumby, i. e. very strong man. Early in the spring he ventured alone into the forest for the purpose of splitting rails from the spruce, not apprehensive of the return of the Indians so early in the season. While engaged in his work, and having opened a log with small wedges about half its length, he was surprised by Indians, who crept up and secured his musket, standing by his side. "Surgurnumby," said the chief, "now me got you; long me want you: you long time speak Indian, long time worry him; me have got you now, look up stream to Canada." "Well," said Malcolm, with true sang froid, "you have me; but just help me open this log before I go!" They all, five in number, agreed.

Malcolm prepared a large wooden wedge, carefully drove it, took out his small wedges and told the Indians to put in their fingers to the partially cleft wood, and help to pull it open: they did; he then suddenly struck out his blunt wedge and the aslant wood instantly closed, fast on their fingers, and he secured them.

DELUSION!

Asa Wild, of Amsterdam, N. Y. has published an account of a glorious vision presented to him by the Almighty, in which he says, the Lord told him that the millennium was near; that in seven years there would be scarce a sinner to be found on earth; and that within that time two-thirds of the inhabitants of the world would be destroyed by wars, famine, pestilence, earthquakes, &c. These judgments are to fall particularly on the various denominations of professing Christians, all of whom have become extremely corrupt, and now constitute the New Testament Babylon. In their stead a new denomination is to be raised up of small learning, who will have higher authority, superior inspiration, and greater holiness, than was ever experienced before.

9192 A. NESBITT,

Nov. 25, 1823. Agent, for H. Jennings.

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the subscriber, on the 26th December last, a *Dapple Grey Mare*, about 15 hands high, slender formed, with a scar behind each shoulder, with a tail rather longer than common size; her head somewhat white, with tolerable long ears. Also, at the same time, a small *Bay Poney*, a remarkably fast pacer, with a short tail, and roach mane; no other marks or brands re-collected.

Any person returning said mare and horse, or giving any satisfactory information of the same, to the subscriber, at Society Hill, S. C. shall receive a suitable reward, together with the thanks of the owner.

DAVID B. BELL.

Society Hill, Jan. 9, 1824. 102

CONGRESS....in Senate.

Jan. 23.—A communication was received from the Legislature of the State of Indians, praying a donation of lands, or a grant of a certain per centage on the sales of public lands, for the purpose of making a Canal from Lake Erie to the river Wabash. Referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

The bill from the House of Representatives authorizing a road to be made from Memphis, in Tennessee, to Little Rock, in the territory of Arkansas, was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. Jackson from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill authorizing the laying out and making a military road from Fort St. Philip to New Orleans, and making appropriation therefor; which bill was read, and passed to a second reading, and the report and documents were ordered to be printed.

Jan. 24.—The Senate did not sit to-day.

Jan. 26.—Mr. Smith gave notice that he should to-morrow ask leave to introduce a bill, making appropriation for the gradual armament of the new fortresses of the United States.

Mr. Hayne, from the Select Committee to whom, was referred a resolution from the House of Representatives, providing for the sending of a ship of the line to convey the Marquis Lafayette to America, reported a new resolution on the subject, as an amendment to the one from the other House. This resolution requests the President of the United States, to express to the Marquis the grateful assurance of the respect and gratitude of the government towards him; and also authorizes the President, whenever the Marquis' intention to visit this country shall be made known to him, to send a public vessel to convey that distinguished individual to the land to which, in early life, he had rendered such eminent services.

It was unanimously passed to be engrossed, and read the third time; and, subsequently, had its third reading, by general consent, and passed.

Jan. 27.—In pursuance of notice given yesterday, Mr. Smith asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill for the gradual supply of cannon, bombs, and howitzers, for the new fortifications. The bill was read, and passed to a second reading.

The bill to abolish imprisonment for debt was taken up, and made the order of the day for Friday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Jan. 23.—Mr. McLane, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1824; and a bill making appropriations for the military service of the United States, for the year 1824; which were twice read, and committed.

Mr. Condict, of New Jersey, submitted for consideration the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Committee of Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire how far it may comport with the public good to change the mode of compensation to Navy Officers, substituting a gross sum per annum in lieu of all allowances now made.

"Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire how far it may be expedient and proper to change the mode of payment to army officers, substituting a gross sum per annum in lieu of such pay and emoluments as are now allowed."

On motion of Mr. Vance, of North Carolina, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be directed to inquire into the expediency of discontinuing the post route from Yorkville, in South Carolina, to Murraysville, in Buncombe county, in North Carolina, and transporting the mail, weekly, from Lincolnton, by Moore's Mill, in Rutherford county, to Rutherfordton, North Carolina.

On motion of Mr. Conway, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Indian Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the President of the United States to purchase of the Indian tribes west of the state of Missouri and territory of Arkansas and Michigan, as much territory as will be sufficient to give room for those tribes of Indians within the present states and territories, who may wish to migrate westwardly.

THE GREEK QUESTION.

The House then again resolved itself into a Committee of the whole, Mr. Taylor in the chair, on the State of the Union, and resumed the consideration of Mr. Webster's resolution, for sending an agent to Greece, and the amendment thereto proposed by Mr. Poinsett, which proposes to limit the resolve to the expression of a sentiment decisively favorable to the Greek cause.

Mr. Cuthbert, (who had, by the custom of the House, the right to the floor, having

ing moved that the committee rise, delivered his sentiments to the house; he was followed by Mr. Clay, and Mr. Randolph, when the house adjourned.

Jan. 24.—Mr. Floyd laid on the table the following, for consideration on Monday next:

"Resolved, That the President be requested to cause to be laid before this House an estimate of the expence which would be incurred by transporting the troops now at the Council Bluffs to the mouth of the Columbia or Oregon rivers.

THE GREEK QUESTION.

The House then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Taylor in the chair, on Mr. Webster's resolution, for sending an agent to Greece, and the amendment thereto proposed by Mr. Poinsett, which proposes to limit the resolve to the expression of a sentiment decisively favorable to the Greek cause.

Mr. Randolph then rose and made a speech of some length, and was followed by Messrs. Webster, Fuller, Bartlet, and Clay; when the House adjourned.

Jan. 26.—Numerous petitions were presented; among which was one from John Wilcox and others, praying Congress to take measures to perpetuate peace between this country and Great Britain.

Mr. Livermore in presenting this petition, said, that he feared that the

MR. CRAWFORD.

There always is some plausible pretext found, for every project that is started by ambitious and designing men. So it is with the leading partisans of William H. Crawford. The more his principles are developed, the more suspicious the people grow of the policy he would pursue were he advanced to the Chief magistracy of the nation. Conscious of this, his supporters are calling to their aid every plausible device which human ingenuity can invent, in order to do by stratagem what cannot be effected by consent of the people. A *caucus* is now their hobby,—their forlorn hope; unless by it their candidate can be obstructed upon the people, against their *natural* inclinations, they know he has no chance of success. This is rather dogmatic language; but we do not use it, without something more than naked assertion to warrant us in so doing; we are sustained by indications that cannot deceive,—which, as occasion requires, shall be laid before our readers. In the mean time, we insert the following extract from a communication in the *Franklin Gazette*, which presents as faithful a view of the chances of Mr. Crawford's success, as could at this time, perhaps, be exhibited:

I will now proceed to shew that the nomination of Mr. Crawford would be against the will of the people, and would, therefore, have all the characteristics of a dictatorial proceeding. A *caucus* nomination can never be right when it does not accord with the popular will. This will not be denied by the friends of the measure. They dare not deny it. Let us see whether they will deny the following statement of facts:

In Pennsylvania the whole ~~the whole~~ ~~the whole~~ dates are preferred to Mr. Crawford; in New Jersey at least three; in Maryland at least three; in South Carolina at least three; in Alabama four; in Louisiana at least three; in Tennessee at least three; in Kentucky at least three; in Ohio at least three; in Illinois at least three; in Indiana at least two; in Massachusetts at least two; in New Hampshire at least two; in Vermont at least two; in Connecticut at least two; in Rhode Island at least two; in Mississippi at least two; New York and North Carolina, where I admit Mr. Crawford has a well organized and active party in his favor; but they consist principally of politicians and political managers, who have the voice of a decided majority of the people against them. In New York Mr. Crawford's party is so effectually prostrated, that all impartial men, who understand the affairs of that state, admit that any one of the three, at least one candidate, would be preferred to Mr. Crawford: I believe I might safely say two; but from a desire to assert nothing doubtful, I will say one only.—We have thus nineteen states, and one hundred and eighty three electoral votes, out of 24 states, and 260 electoral votes, beyond all question opposed to Mr. Crawford's election. There are two states, would be given to three, and the rest to two other candidates, in preference to him. I have been cautious to make such a statement as no one can contradict as to any one of the states mentioned, without risking himself ridiculous to the people of those states respectively, where the facts are known. In Missouri and Maine making together seventeen states and one hundred and seventy one electoral votes, which are decidedly and unquestionably opposed to Mr. Crawford; either one would beat him in a single contest before the people, and that a general *caucus* nomination is his only hope for obtaining the vote of those states. In North Carolina, though a great majority in her delegation to congress are favorable to Mr. Crawford, and in the state legislature he may have more friends than any other candidate; it is confidently said that the people will support an electoral ticket opposed to Mr. Crawford. He is there on the decline, and the causes that have, in the last six months, produced so great a diminution of his popularity, must, before the period arrives for the appointment of electors, throw him into a small minority. The large western counties are opposed to him, and his support will be confined in a great measure to the eastern and north eastern counties, four of which would not equal one in the west. As all the counties have an equal representation in the state legislature, this accounts for his prominence in that body; a prominence that will not avail him in a popular vote for electors. Now, conceding to Mr. Crawford the vote of Virginia, Georgia and Delaware, as certain, how does his popularity stand? There are 171 electoral votes so decidedly opposed to him, that most of them would prefer three, and all of them two, candidates to him; only 36 that would certainly prefer him to any other candidate, while the 51 votes of New York and North Carolina, to say the very least that can be said unfavorable to Mr. Crawford, are hanging in doubt, and are as likely to be obtained by another candidate as by him. And this is the man that the members of congress are called upon to nominate, with a view to canonize the republican party! And the people are required to give up their first, their second and their third choice, of admitted republicans, in order to secure the republican party against all danger from the federalists, by electing a man who is supported by the only *federal state* in the

union; who in 1798 drafted and signed an address to President Adams, expressing the "most unqualified confidence in the wisdom, justice and firmness of his administration"; who in 1808 voted against universal suffrage; who is now decidedly opposed to protecting domestic industry, and distinctly supported upon that very ground in Virginia, where his views and opinions are best known!

MEXICO AND COLOMBIA.

CHARLESTON, JAN. 24.

By an arrival at New-Orleans from Mexico, information has been received that on the 3d October last, a treaty of union and perpetual confederacy was entered into between the Republics of Colombia and Mexico, which was to be ratified as soon as the distance which separates the two governments would permit. From the several articles of this interesting document we have selected the following principal ones:—Both parties pledge themselves to induce the other Spanish American States to enter into this confederacy; and as soon as the object can be accomplished, a general assembly is to be convened of plenipotentiaries from each, for the purpose of establishing in the most solid manner, those intimate relations which ought to exist between them. This assembly is also to serve as a council in important points of disagreement, and a faithful interpreter of public treaties when difficulties occur. The Isthmus of Panama is suggested as the most suitable and central point for the meeting of such an assembly, and the Republic of Colombia engages to afford the plenipotentiaries from the different South American States, every aid and hospitality which their sacred and inviolable character demand. They [Colombia and Mexico] expressly bind themselves not to accede to any indemnification, or exaction which the Spanish Government, or any other nation, may set up for the loss of its ancient supremacy; nor to enter into any treaty with Spain or any other nation in prejudice of their independence. And further, it is stipulated that this treaty of union is not to interfere with the national sovereignty of each of the contracting parties, either with regard to their laws, the forms of their governments, or their relations with foreign nations.

Courier.

NEW ORLEANS, JAN. 1.

We have been favored by a gentleman, recently from Mexico, with a translation from the *Dario del Congreso*, of the 22d November last. This paper announces the adoption of a constitution, of a federal representative character. The supreme executive power is lodged in a President; the representation consists of a chamber of deputies elected by the people, and two senators named by each state. The judicial authority is vested in a supreme court and such other courts as may hereafter be created; in no case whatever can these powers be united in the same person.—The states, which are fifteen in number, are independent as far as relates to the government of themselves.

The 8th of January was celebrated by a public dinner at Nashville, Tennessee. Among other toasts, we notice the following:

Gen. Jackson—The gratitude of a free and magnanimous people, by awarding him the first office in their gift, will honor the man, who has filled the measure of his country's honor—Music, "Hail to the Chief."

Little King Caucus—The refugee banting of the Holy Allies; he will find a testy step dame in the Legitimate Sovereigns of America—Music, "Dead March."

John Quincy Adams—The zealous advocate of his country's rights, and the able defender of the Hero of Orleans.

By Thomas Martin—The wheels of Liberty will never rust while under the influence of Hickory oil.

By Geo. W. Martin—The Hickory Free; let it live green in the memory of freemen—and may the Radical sourwood of caucus aristocracy, be eradicated from the soil of liberty.

By J. W. Overton—The Caucuses and Radicals: may their upper lips be nailed to their under ones, until they whistle three times through their noses, "the voice of the people shall prevail."

Common Schools.—It appears from the annual report of the superintendent of Common Schools, that there are now in the state of New York, 7,382 common schools, in which 324,000 children receive instruction; and that 25,861 more children have been thus taught, in 1823, than were in 1822; that 331 new school districts have been formed during the past year; and that during the same time, \$182,805 25 have been expended for the support of common schools. It is estimated that, besides the above sum, \$850,000 have been appropriated during the last year, by private individuals, for the above purpose, exclusive of all donations to colleges and academies.

Life of Pinkney.—It is announced that Henry Wheaton, Esq. an eminent practitioner of law, in the supreme court of the U. States, has proposed to publish an account of the life, writings, and speeches of the late William Pinkney.

SALISBURY 8

TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 10, 1824.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The choi of a chief Magistrate of this great Repub; is, at all times, an interesting quesn; but, on various accounts, it is at this time, unusually important. One reason by it is so, is, the open combination of despots of Europe against the liberties Amer. They have crushed the rising spn of liberty in every country on the contine, where it has shewn itself; and now we learn they are turning their attention towards South America. If they succeed there, our turn comes next.

With this threatening aspect of affairs in view, surely the nation ought to think seriously who is to be their next President. Ought it to be that man who is the candidate of the radicals?—a party of men who are striving to pull down the remains of our small army, the fortifications, and, in fact, every branch of national defence. Forbid it, liberty! forbid it the wisdom of the people.

At the awful crisis of things which may be brought about by the progress of the "Holy Alliance," in their most *unhol* designs, who is better qualified to guide the helm of State, than John C. Calhoun? He has had the foresight to see the danger at a distance, and the wisdom to commence preparations to avert it. He is the advocate and friend of the Navy. At the commencement of the last war, he was one of the first to stand up for its reorganization and enlargement. In one of his reports, he says: "History furnishes many examples, where standing armies have ruined these country; but it is a bright attribute in the history of the war, that he never destroyed the liberties of his nation." Owing to the exertions of Mr. Calhoun, and a few others, our Navy was invigorated and set afloat during the last war; and its wonderful achievements fill the brightest page in the history of that war.

When disasters and defeat befall our arms on the Canada frontier,—when the Capital of our beloved country was burnt to ashes, what was it that broke the gloom which overclouded our land, and lighted up hope and exultation in the face of every patriotic American? It was the triumphs of our Navy;—those gallant frigates, which Mr. Crawford called "a fungus on the body politic, which ought to be *amputated*”—that little Navy, for not destroying which, he so severely censures Mr. Jefferson, in his speech in 1812.

Mr. Clay, in his speech on the Greek question, said, "He thought there was a storm gathering against the country, and he thought we ought to prepare ourselves to meet it, and not talk about a pitiful debt which we can pay at pleasure, as a serious obstacle to preparation." Mr. Monroe, the President, in answer to a call for information, evidently intimates, that some combined movement against America is to be apprehended! If the storm breaks upon us, from what quarter will it come? Surely from beyond the seas. Before the foe reaches our shores, we should meet him—we should grapple him on the ocean. Then keep up the navy as a sure means of defence; and as a safe step towards that, elect a man President who is a friend to it, and not him who has pronounced sentence against it.

But should the "Holy Alliance" succeed in prostrating our Navy, our next stand should be made in our fortifications; they will check the course of the enemy, and give the militia time to collect. Had the fortifications erected on Old Point Comfort, and at the Rip Raps, been constructed before the last war, a million of dollars would have been saved to the nation, and hundreds of lives spared, of the citizens of North Carolina and Virginia, who were called out to defend Norfolk.

People of North Carolina! with these examples before you, will you vote for a man who has avowed himself hostile to the Navy, and who is the candidate of a party which aims to prostrate every branch of our national defences? No. If the tyrants of Europe do come, let us be prepared to meet them. In the words of one of the candidates, "If there is a danger collecting against us in Europe, we can best meet it by improving our heads, and teaching ourselves correctly to think,

and vigorously to act. Let us not discourage the people, but prepare ourselves to die, if it be necessary, in the great conflict, whenever it may come."

PEOPLES TICKET.

Dr. William Martin, of Pasquotank county, Gen. Edward B. Dudley, of Wilmington, and Walter F. Leake, Esq. of Richmond county, have been nominated by the citizens of their respective districts, as fit persons for the People's candidates for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

THE "MILTON GAZETTE."

The village of Milton is situated on Dan river, in Caswell county, immediately on the Virginia line; and, indeed, we believe part of the town plat is in the "ancient dominion" itself. From a printing press in that village, issues a small newspaper entitled the "Milton Gazette," which has only about 170 or 200 subscribers; and circulates in Virginia, and in some two or three of the adjoining countries of North-Carolina. To say the least of this "Gazette," it is *geographically* and *politically* a semi-Virginia paper,—and as such, it should exercise a little more modesty in talking about the politics and people of North-Carolina. But it pursues quite a different course; and seems determined, if it cannot attract notice by good sense and moderation, to do it by the violence of its abuse against all who show a disposition to revolt from the Virginia yoke. The idea of North-Carolina "setting up for herself," appears greatly to distract and dismay this semi-Virginia editor; and in his phrenzy, he falls pell-mell upon us, as one of the 8 or 9 papers in North-Carolina that are laboring to rid our State of Virginia influence. We dare say it is truly mortifying to the Milton editor, to see the charm broken in North-Carolina; but if it gives him pain, it certainly gives great pleasure to every true friend of the State. Under these circumstances, he has only to learn patience, and "grin and bear it."

As to our "smelling of federslism," this editor is peculiarly unfortunate in his insinuation; for if he will scour his memory a little, it will recur to him that it is but a few years since he accused us with being a "mad democrat." Now whether we smell of federalism, or can be accounted a *mad democrat*, we leave to those to decide who have always heard of our Republican professions, and known of the consistency of our actions to sustain those professions. The fact is, this editor's olfactory nerves must be in a remarkably lax state, or his system have imbibed the Augusta infection with which his patron was tainted in '98.

Another fraud in packing cotton, has been detected in Charleston. Four bales were received by Mr. A. Rice, of King-street, from Lurens district, S. C. which were found to be fraudulently packed. A certain Lewis Canon, who was employed by the person who packed the cotton, made affidavit, that his employer always directed him to put about four buckets of water into every bale packed; and that he (the owner) generally put in more!

CASSIUS.

Brutus—Yet let me tell you, Cassius, you yourself are much condemn'd, to have an *itching palm* "To sell and mark your offices for gold."

SHAKESPEARE.

The scurrilous pieces which have appeared in the *Raleigh Register*, over the signature of "Cassius," are now known to be from the pen of Daniel Parker, a man lately dismissed by Mr. Calhoun from the War Department, for incompetency and misconduct. To revenge himself on Mr. Calhoun, he set about compiling a tissue of falsehoods, which have been sent to several of the radical papers, and published by each of them as original communications. The *Raleigh Register* was selected as one of the vehicles to publish them. It further seems that these pieces were inclosed to the *Register* by a certain member of congress from this state, known to be a most inveterate enemy to Mr. Calhoun; and who, until lately, tho' very meanly of this poor Mr. Parker.

Thus we see the *motives* that inspire "Cassius," and his co-adjudicators; and such is the case, nine times out of ten, of all the attacks made on the Secretary of War. Every idle clerk that he dismisses for notorious incompetency—every profligate officer that is discharged from the army, is sure to turn against him, by way of revenge.

To "Cassius" we may say, in the words of old Horace, "cease viper, you bite against a file." And Mr. Calhoun may say, in the language of Shakespeare:

"There is no tenor, Cassius, in your threats; "For I am arm'd so strong in honesty, "That they pass by me as the idle wind, "Which I respect not."

GOVERNOR HOLMES.

The Governor of North-Carolina, by delivering his sentiments against the practice of *caucusing*, has incurred the rancorous censure of the radical scribblers, from certain of our members in Congress, down to the little paper published at Milton, a village on the borders of Virginia. He may indeed exclaim, in the words of Lear,

"The little dog and all,

"Tray, Blanch and Sweetheart; see,

"They bark at me!"

But if he has lost the friendship of the *caucusing*, he has the rich consolation of knowing he yet retains the confidence of the people. He has proven himself their friend, and the guardian of their rights. Let the *caucusing* rant and rave as they please against our Governor, the freemen of North-Carolina will say, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

The following is an extract of a letter from a member of Congress, to his friend in this town. The high standing, and the unassuming character of the writer, and the candor of his style, give an assurance of the correctness of his views:

"Washington, Jan. 26.

"Great uncertainty exists here, about the vote of North Carolina—[on the Presidential election.] The friends of the Secretary of the Treasury calculate with great confidence on that state being found, at the election, under his banner. They, too, at this time, speak confidently of a *caucus*, which they say will be held in the course of next month. But what they can do, even if they effect this object, I am not prepared to say with certainty. There appears to be a certain mystery belonging to the *caucus* scheme, which none but the "initiated" are permitted to understand. I am most egregiously deceived, if any thing like a majority of Congress can be found to unite in any *caucus* nomination."

COMMUNICATION.

A MIRACLE.

It is said that, on the night the *Caucus* was held at Raleigh, tears were seen to flow down the cheeks of the statue of Washington! The father of his country had fought to give the people liberty....the CAUCUS was conspiring to take away that liberty. The marble wept at the conduct of degenerate Americans!

OAVOUS.

We have a pamphlet before us, containing the proceedings—the resolutions, address, circular, &c. of a large meeting of the citizens of Allegany county, Pennsylvania, favorable to the election of Gen. Jackson as President of the United States. The sentiments expressed in the resolutions and address, are so characteristic of Republican freemen, and contain such conclusive arguments against a *caucus* nomination of President, that we shall, as our space admits, extract from them for the benefit of our readers. The following are the concluding resolutions.

Resolved, That all the elections in a Republican government should be made by the people.

Resolved, That the right of nominating is also vested in the people alone, and that any nomination unauthorized by them is a gross assumption of their rights, and a palpable violation of Democratic principles.

Resolved, That this meeting disapproves of any nomination of a President of the United States, by our representatives in congress.

Because such nomination is anti-republican—a fraud on the right of suffrage, and productive of gross abuse and dangerous intrigues.

Because it is a violation of the spirit of the constitution, which disqualifies our representatives in Congress from serving as electors of President, and if their nomination is to secure the success of any candidate, such nomination would in fact amount to a virtual election.

Because such a course is now proposed, not with the view of procuring an amendment of the constitution, vesting the election of President in the People, but with the avowed object of obstructing the operation of its specific provisions.

Because, however objectionable an election by the states may be, should the people fail to elect a President in the electoral college, it is not so dangerous as a virtual election by congress before the people have been permitted to express their voice.

From a New-York Paper.

A letter received at Boston from St. Louis, (Missouri) dated on the 12th December, mentions an occurrence which had just taken place there, that a gentleman had sent a challenge to another, a member of the legislature, and that the latter shot the bearer of the message as he was leaving the house, wounding him so severely that he died three hours after. We forbear to give the names of the parties, but as may be hoped, there should prove to be some error in the statement.

RUSSIAN POLICY.

In the speech of Mr. Poindexter, in congress, on the resolution to provide for a mission to Greece, is the following important information, developing the views of universal despotism entertained by the emperor of Russia:

"The envoy of the emperor of Russia, sent to congratulate Ferdinand on his restoration to the fulness of his legitimate authority, or, in other words, to the right of tyrannizing over his subjects without control, expresses the *wishes of his august master that the benefits now enjoyed by his subjects in Europe may be extended to his dominions in America*. In reply to our call for information upon the subject, the President indirectly tells us that some combined movement against America is to be apprehended. Indeed, we may see the storm gathering in all the signs of the times."

CHARLESTON, Jan. 24.

Cottons.—This staple was very dull during the first part of last week, but at the conclusion there was considerable activity in Uppland, at 13 a 13½ for good fair selections.—*Car. Gaz.*

The National Intelligencer of the 23d ult. contains a communication recommending **ALBERT GALLATIN**, Esq. for the Vice Presidency.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.

William Paulding, jun. has been elected, by the Common Council, to be Mayor of the City of New-York, for the ensuing year.

Tooth-ache.—In consequence of having read an advertisement in your paper, a few evenings ago, respecting the discovery of a cure for the tooth-ache, when produced by its decay, I was induced to obtain a small vial of the *Elixir of Ascasia*, and on applying a portion of it, through the medium of a small piece of cotton saturated and placed in the hollow of the tooth, an instantaneous relief was obtained. I can only attribute this wonderful and certain remedy for a most intensely distressing pain to the powerful antiseptic and astringent qualities of the Elixir, and as such earnestly recommend it to the attention of the suffering, being convinced from experience that the cure is certain and effectual.

ONE OF THE RELIEVED.

CHERAW PRICES, Jan. 23.

Cotton, 10 a 12 cts.; **Flour**, new, per barrel, 5 to 86; **Corn**, bushel 35 to 40 cents; **Oats**, 30 to 35 cts.; **Peas**, 45 to 50 cts.; **Whiskey**, gal. 49 to 45 cts.; **Apple Brandy**, 40 to 45; **Tobacco**, 3 to 4; **Beeswax**, lb. 29 cts.; **Tallow**, 4 to 5 cts.; **Bacon**, 9 to 12 cts.; **Lard**, 7 to 10 cts.; **Butter**, 12 to 20 cts.; **Bagging**, 25 to 30 cts.; **Iron**, 5 to 6 dols.; **Salt**, bush. 95 cts.; **Sugar**, 10 to 13 dols.; **Coffee**, lb. 25 to 28 cts.; **Twine**, lb. 45 to 50 cts.; **Molasses**, 35 to 45.

CHARLESTON PRICES, Jan. 24.

Cotton, 8, Island, 22 to 25, stained do. 12 to 16; **Santee**, 18 to 21; **short staple**, 12 to 14; **Rice**, \$24 a 28½; **inferior to good** \$24 a 25½; **Whiskey**, (Penn.) 35 a 37 cts.; **N. E. Rum**, 38; **Apple Brandy**, 40 cents.; **Tobacco**, **Kentucky**, Georgia, Fayetteville, &c. 4 to 5; **Beeswax**, 32 to 33 cents; **Tallow**, 7; **Beef**, **Boston Mess**, 10; **No. 1**, 8 9; **prime & No. 2**, 6 to 7; **Mackarel**, No. 2, 34; **No. 3**, 4½; **Bacon**, 7 to 10 cts.; **Hams**, 11 a 12; **Lard**, 9 to 11; **Haggis**, **Dundee** & **Inverness**, (42 incl.) 22 a 24 cts.; **Cognac Brandy**, 1 a 30 per gal.; **Holland Gin**, \$1 to 110 cts. per gallon; **Iron**, **Russia** & **Sweden**, 4 to 44 100 lbs.; **English**, 34; **Salt**, **Liverpool**, coarse, 45 a 47 cts. per bushel; **Turks Island**, 49 a 50; **Sugar**, **Havana**, **White**, 12 to 13; **Brown**, 8½ to 8½; **Muscovado**, 7½ to 10; **St. Croix** 10 a 11; **New Orleans**, 8 to 10; **Inferior**, 8 a 9½; **Refined Leaf Sugar**, 16 to 20; **Coffee**, **best green** 21 cts.; **Infer.** **good**, 18 a 19 cts.; **Tea**, **Hyslop** 95 to 105 cts. per lb.; **Rum**, **Jam**, 87½ a \$1 cts. per gal.; **West India**, 65 cts.; **Molasses**, (W. I.) 24 to 25 cts.; **Black Pepper**, 20 cts.; **Pimento**, 22 cts.

North-Carolina Bank Bills, 43 a 5 per cent. dis.; Georgia Bank Bills, 43 a 5 per cent. dis.

MARRIED.

In this town, on the 3d inst. by the Rev. Dr. Freeman, Mr. *Matthew Locke*, to Miss *Susan A. Fulton*, daughter of Capt. John Fulton.

At Williamsburg, Illinois, Gen. *John Edgar*, of New-Jersey, an officer of the revolution, aged 72 years, to Miss *Eliza Stevens*, aged 14 years.

DIED.

In Salem, on the 18th ult. Mr. *Henry Bloom*, aged 72 years; he was a soldier in the revolutionary war.

Also, in Salem, on the 31st ult., Mr. *Christopher Reich*, aged 62 years. He arose early in the morning on the day of his decease, apparently in good health; while in his yard, he fell down, was taken to bed, and in two hours after, he died, without speaking a word, or opening his eyes,—which made it doubly afflicting to his friends.

COMMUNICATED.

On the 15th ult. at his seat in Warren county, in the 57th year of his age, the Hon. *James Turner*. This highly respected and excellent man, had filled the most important offices in his native State. He served five years as a member of the State Legislature. In the year 1802 he was elected Governor, and served the Constitutional period. Soon after his retirement from that office, he was elected a Senator of the United States, and was re-elected for the next six years, but ill health occasioned him to vacate his seat a year previous to the expiration of that period. From this time he lived as a private citizen, fulfilling all the duties, which family, friendly, and social connections, called him to perform.—*Raleigh Register*.

POSTSCRIPT.

By Saturday Evening's Mail.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 26.

Cotton.—The business doing was small, but the prices for ordinary to fair qualities were fully supported. We continue our rates for uplands, with the remark that there are but few parcels that will command over 14½ cents, though sales were made during the week at 14½ and 15 for export. We reduce the rates for fine Alabamas.

Upland, 13 a 15½; Tennessee 12½ a 13½; Louisiana 15 a 17; Alabama 13 a 15½.

At a meeting of the members of the Legislature of Massachusetts, *John Quincy Adams*, Esq. was unanimously recommended to the people of the United States, as a candidate for the President's chair, at the expiration of Mr. Monroe's term of office.

JOHN RANDOLPH, of Roanoke.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser gives the following description of the personal appearance of this distinguished personage: Clay and Randolph have had some sharp shooting. The hand of that modern Ishmael was yesterday for the first time thrust into the quiver, and some pretty keen arrows whistled from the string. But the western rifle was promptly levelled, and thin was the mark, the ball hit. Randolph appears this winter, in a large drab surtout, with a huge cap to his elbows, and a flat Missouri fur cap; from which his lock of hair, tied with a ribbon, depends conspicuously behind—while two spindle legs appear below, covered with white stockings, and warmed at bottom with large flannel socks that project three or four inches above the top of his shoes. His mind, his body, his dress, his walk, his voice, his argument, his oratory, are all *unique*—as distinctly marked as would be a real Arab at the Tontine Coffee House. The moment he rises, the hum that ordinarily prevails through the house, at once subsides—the moment the first note of his shrill pipe is heard, there is nothing else to hear."

LITERARY.

Extract of a letter from the Publisher of the *Pilot*, &c. dated New-York, Jan. 22d.

"The first edition, 3000 copies, of the *Pilot*, is all sold; and orders are received for several hundred more. The second edition is in hands at five different printing offices here, and will be out in fifteen days. *Errata* sets as well as can be expected." [This looks well for American literature.] —Editor *Baltimore Patriot*.

Mr. Eastburn, of New-York, has just published a dramatic poem, in three acts, entitled *Psyche*. From the notice taken of it in the New-York papers, and the known poetical talents of Mr. Eastburn, we anticipate the addition of another flower to Columbia's literary wreath.

From Curacao.—By the brig *Rebecca* and *Sally*, at New York, the editors of the N. Y. Gazette have received Curacao papers to the 25th ult. The British line of battle ship Gloucester, captain Lilles, last from Jamaica, had arrived at Curacao, having a Dutch schooner with her as a prize, with 250 negroes on board from Africa, captured by the schooner Union, and sent here to be delivered agreeably to an existing treaty between the two countries.

Captain Sabiston at Norfolk, in 30 days from Montego Bay informs, that great apprehensions were entertained at the Parish of St. James, (about 7 miles from Montego Bay) of an insurrection among the blacks. Several of the ringleaders were taken up and sent away. Detachments of soldiers were stationed on board the ship Hull, lying at St. James; the merchants and citizens generally were compelled to take up arms.

SIR GREGOR M'GREGOR.

The National Intelligencer, of the 29th ultimo, states, that the well known M'Gregor still resides at Pouyass: has set himself up as a King, and has appointed Counts, Barons, and Knights, among his dozen or two of subjects.

Fayetteville Prices, Jan. 29.

Cotton, 12 to 12½; flour, fine, 5; superfine, 5½; wheat, 90 cents; whiskey, 37½ a 43; peach brandy, 45 a 50; apple do, 43 to 45; corn, 42 to 45; bacon, 7 to 8; salt, **Turks Island**, 80 a 85 per bushel; molasses, 26 a 28; sugar, 10 to 15½; coffee, prime, green, 23 to 24; 2d and 3d quality, 21 to 22; tea, hyson, 81 20 a 25; flaxseed, 80 cts; tallow, 6½ to 7; beeswax, 30 a 31; rice, 3 50 to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, \$24 a 5 per 100 lbs.; tobacco leaf, 3 a 4; manufactured, 5 to 20 pr. cwt.

Longevity.—A correspondent states, that there are now living in and near New-York, four brothers and one sister, (natives of that State) of the following ages, 72, 78, 86, 88, and 92 years, making altogether 416 years, and making an average of more than 83 years for each person.

Negro Woman to Hire.

FOR the remainder of the year. She is a first rate hand, either for the kitchen or field. It would be preferred to hire her in the country. Apply to the Printer.

Salisbury, Feb. 9, 1824.

Sports of the Chase.

THE attention of the sportsmen of Mecklenburg, Cabarrus and Rowan counties, and the adjoining districts in South Carolina, are invited to a Fox Chase, which is to take place in Mecklenburg county, on Friday, the 13th inst. Meet on the main road, between William B. Alexander's and Charlotte. Start between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening. A purse of \$40, at stake. At the request of a number of worthies.

Feb. 4, 1824.

Doctor Alexander Long,

HAVING purchased the possessions recently occupied by Dr. Beckwith, a few doors north-east of the Court House, he removed to and permanently established himself there; where he is ready to attend promptly to all calls for professional services. He has in his shop a good supply of Medicines, which he will always be ready, when not professionally called away, to furnish to those who want them, accompanied with the necessary prescriptions.

Salisbury, Feb. 9, 1824.

3194

Sale, Sale!

ON the first Thursday (the 4th day) of March next, the Commissioners appointed to lay off the Town of Lexington, in Davidson county, will proceed to dispose of the Lots in said Town, adjoining the site of the Court-House, at public auction, to the highest bidder. The terms of sale, are approved bonds for the amount of purchase, payable in three equal installments, of six, twelve and eighteen months, before conveying the title.

JOHN MONROE, JOHN CLEMMONS, DAVID COX.

Feb. 4, 1824.

* * * The Editors of the Hillsborough Recorder and Milton Gazette, will please give the above two insertions, and forward their accounts to this office for payment.

Feb. 4, 1824.

6196

CHARLOTTE, S. L. E. M., Stokes county, North-Carolina,

TAKES this opportunity of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the

Coach Making Business,

in all its various branches, and will engage (as he has received the latest fashions from the north) to make and repair, in the most approved fashion, all kinds of Coaches, Gigs, Sulky's, Stage Post-Coaches, &c. He also carries on the Wagon Making business; where he will be happy to make and repair all that the public may entrust to him. His prices shall be proportionate to the times. Those who may favor him with their work, may rest assured that it will be executed with neatness, durability and despatch.

Thomas F. Christman,

Also takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public, that he has established the *Saddle & Harness Making Business*, and is prepared to do all kinds of jobs in his business. He also will furnish such as Whips, Bridles, Trunks and Collars, on the most reasonable terms, for cash or credit. Those wishing to purchase, will do well to call on him.

Feb. 2, 1824.

it94

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Salisbury, North Carolina, on the 14th of Feb. 1824.

Margaret Allison
John Adams, 2
John Albright
William Austin
James Allerton
William Anderson
Loring Bates, 2
James W. Bryan, 2
N. A. Bryan
John Blackburn
John D. Ballou
Bice C. Ballard
Spencer Benson
Wm. Berryman
Hiram D. Love, Esq.
Philip Brown
Wm. Bradley
Alexander Brandon, 2
Henry C. Burke
William Black
Col. John Brandon, 2
John Bernard
Jacob Brown
Daniel Biles
Caty Bullen
John Calloway
George Campbell
Wm. H. Cole
Charles Catherrill
Jesse Crew
Jacob Coon
John Campbell
Aquila Cheshire
James Carothers
Peter Carn
Sally Cowan
Joseph Clodfelter
Daniel Clodfelter
James Carr
Jacob Crist
James Cunningham
John M. Clemmons
Rasdale Crawby
David Craigie
Polly Cridger
Allen Case
Thos. Chaffin
Wm. C. Crossby
Stanley Chaffin
Robert Durham
Wm. Denham
Saunders Donahue
Joseph Davis
Robin Elliott
Willie Ellis
John Eller
Frederick Ford
Peter Feaser
James Ford
Grief W. Ferguson
Wm. Flemming
Tobias Furchas
John Fisher
Lewis W. Gaylord
Jesse Gilchan
Wm. Gence
Richard Gillaspie
John Gardner
Robert Gillaspie
John Gardner
Alexander D. Geams
Francis L. Gibson
Samuel Gardner
Jacob C. Graves
George W. Grimes
John P. Hodgens
Richard Harris
Ruth Harris
Casper Holshouser
Margaret Haines
John Harris
James Hunter
Joseph Hall
Gideon Harrison
Henry Hartman
Samuel Hughey
Chester Hawks, 2
Jacob Holshouser
Henry Hill
Hannah Hill
Henry S. Hughey
Allen C. Harbin
Isaac Hill
Leroy Hightower
Benjamin Hule
Billy D. Haden
Louis Jacobs
Wm. S. Jones, 2
Isaac D. Jones
John Johnson

John Kincaid
Elizabeth Kibbick
Nancy P. Kanon
Mariah Kelton
Isaac Lester
Margaret Lion
Casper Lingle
Francis Lingle
Samuel Lucy
James Locke
Joacken Lane
Isaac Lovett
Hiram D. Love, Esq.
Eliza Lanier
Herman Lathem
Freeland Lodge
Joseph Lehigh
Henry Miller
David Miller
Thomas Miller
John Miller, 2
George Miller
Adam Miller
John McGuire, 2
David McGuire, 2
Addland Moore
Henry Myers
Robert McNealy
Mrs. Clarissa Morrill
Philip McLaren
John McKnight
John Morrow, 2
Francis Neely, Esq.
Thomas Noe
Leroy Napier
Asa Oliver
Jesse Pinkston
Anne Pinkston
Hayden & Pinkston
Silia Peace
Pleasant Peeler
Dinah Pinor
William Price
Antony Putoe
Garet or Jno. Pickler
James Palmer
Jesse Park
L. R. Rose
Adam Roseman
Joseph Rodgers, 2
Christopher Kincaid
Marshal Robards
John Ribinger
Rhodius Riley
Peter Riley
Louis Robling
Jacob Rinchart
James Silliman
Nathaniel Smith
Benjamin Smith
James Smith
George Smith
William Stokes
Robert Stoker
Daniel Swink
Fielding Slater
Leroy Smart
John Sturwalt
Wm. Stephenson
Wm. H. Steelman
Elizabeth Sloan
Elizabeth Steel
Garhart Sholinger
Charles W. Scott
William Shaver
Eops Spann
Robert Spence
John Simmons
Samuel Tomlin
Sally Thompson
Wm. H. Thompson
Elizabeth Travis
Wm. Thompson
Richmond Wall, 2
Mary Wall
Francis A. Ward, 2
William Ward
John Webb
Henry Weaver
John Waddle
Joel Wren
James Wright
Israel Woods
Benjamin Wilson
Jane Woodsides
Francis Williams
Jonathan Young.

JOHN SCOTT, —
Jan. 29, 1824.

it93

New Store, in Concord.

THE subscriber has formed a Copartnership with Nathaniel Sutton, in the mercantile business, at Concord, Cabarrus county, North-Carolina, under the firm of *Murphy & Sutton</i*

THE MUSE.

FROM THE LONDON LITERARY JOURNAL.

If 'twere not for the splendid light
That trembles from yon beauteous star,
How dark would be the form of night,
Careering in her dusky car.

'Tis thus enlivening Woman cheers
Man's gloomiest hour with fond caress,
When nought of kindred life appears
To sooth the pangs of deep distress.

And yet how oft his reckless heart
Neglects her in his reign of bliss;
'Tis only in affliction's smart
We truly know what Woman is.

Then wherefore, Man, forget that friend
When Fortune's brightest planets shine?
Remember, when their beauties end,
How dark the night that must be thine.

But likest thou the thoughtless roe
That sport's around the fountain's brink,
Nor heeds the rill that glides below,
Nor cares its limpid wave to drink.

Not so when 'mid the desert's heat
She feels the pains of thirst begin:
Oh! then the bitterest draughts were sweet
To slake the fire that burns within.

So, when with grief and cares oppress,
How soon we fly to Woman's arms,
And, suppliant round her generous breast,
Forget our woes for Beauty's charms.

THE RETORT COURTEOUS.

Two neighbor lawyers, clever fellows,
One lack'd a book, and one a bellows.
Their names perhaps you'd like to know:

Elias, one—the other Joe.
Joe sent a message to Elias,
For *Espinasse's Mai Prius*:

This answer back Elias sent,
His office books he never lent:

But Joe might call if that would do,
And in his office read it through.
It chanced Elias on the mornow,
To Joe his bellows sent to borrow.

My bellows, tell my worthy friend,
Says Joe, is what I never lend;

But he may call, if he's inclined to,
And blow all day, if he's a mind to.

EPITAPH,

On a gentleman whose name was HAWK.

By death's impartial scythe was mown
Poor hat—he lies beneath this stone;
On him misfortunes oft did frown
Yet Hatt ne'er wanted for a crown;
When many years of constant wear
Had made his beaver somewhat bare,
Death saw, and pitying his mishap,
Has given him here a good long nap.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

FROM THE BALTIMORE REGISTER.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 1823.

The Joint Committee of Internal Improvements, upon the Resolution instructing them to inquire into the expediency of retaining in the employment of the State the present Engineer, and the propriety of keeping up and sustaining the Board of Internal Improvements,

Report: That they are of opinion that economy, in the true signification of that word, should be closely adhered to in all Republican Governments, and unnecessary expenditures studiously avoided. But your committee are further of opinion, that the same considerations which should influence those to whose hands the people have committed their treasure, to guard it from the invasions of spendthrifts and knaves, should likewise prompt them to expend it with liberality upon all such objects as are evidently calculated to promote the prosperity and happiness of those whom they represent. Of all the objects to which the pecuniary resources of the State can properly be directed, your committee deem none so important as that of facilitating the trade and intercourse of its inhabitants by the improvement of its roads and rivers. This opinion is not the crude product of momentary reflection; but has been matured in the deliberations of the wisest heads, and has been reduced to practical use by almost every nation at all conspicuous in history, or at present existing upon the globe. The advantages resulting from Internal Improvement are so manifest as scarcely to be doubted by any one. If it is admitted, (as it must be) that enlightening the public mind is one of the most important duties which the Legislative body are required to perform, your committee believe that nothing can so speedily and effectually tend to the promotion of that desirable object, as the Internal Improvement of the State. The human intellect, like marble, is polished by attrition: nothing so effectually develops the latent powers of the mind, as intercourse with our own species; the faculty which it possesses of multiplying ideas, by combination and analysis, gives great importance to every species of informa-

tion which it can acquire, (no matter how humble,) and it must strike every one, with a moment's reflection, that if the inhabitants of each section of the State were brought as it were to each other's door, each would necessarily communicate to the other information upon a great variety of subjects. Almost every section of our country presents objects to the view not "dreamt of in the philosophy of another." Add to this the emulation which is naturally excited by association with our fellow-men. No man is willing to hold the lowest, and few contented with any thing short of the highest rank of intelligence among those with whom they associate. Enlarging a man's sphere of action must likewise increase the objects of emulation, and of course increase the stimulus to individual improvement. No one is ignorant of the effect of travelling, in improving the mind and manners, and no one of any observation but must have remarked the fact, how much better informed are the junior members, as well as the heads of families, residing on frequented roads, than other persons dwelling even in the same neighborhood, and possessing equal pecuniary advantages.

The happiness of a people is intimately connected with their Intelligence, and therefore the Internal Improvement of the State, by tending to enlighten, must likewise tend to promote the happiness of its inhabitants.

But its effects in increasing the happiness of the State would not stop here. Man, either as an individual or as a community, is measurably happy in proportion to his independence. If our system of Internal Improvement was properly pursued, no portion of the globe would approach a state of independence more nearly than ourselves. North-Carolina, the fifth State in population, is scarcely third in internal resources; but from the want of public spirit to call her resources into exercise, she who might lift her head among the proudest, is compelled to sit in humility, the subject of scorn and a bye-word.

But your committee feel an honest pride in looking back upon the exertions of our Legislature, for several years past, and with the most pleasing anticipation of those which are to follow, for the removal of this evil, so galling to their pride, and so mortifying to their patriotism.

Your committee have with pain remarked, and with shame acknowledge, that there is an unfortunate jealousy subsisting between the eastern and western sections of the State, calculated to mar the happiness and prosperity of the whole, and which your committee confidently believe will entirely vanish when the system of Internal Improvement shall have been completed. Habits of daily intercourse will produce a fraternity of feeling between the inhabitants of the different sections, and the silver cord of interest will bind them to each other. But your committee are perfectly satisfied that none of these considerations would be sufficient, if nothing could be said upon the score of pecuniary interest. Mammon is the god of this world, and he must have his offering. And your committee think that even he will have no reason to object to the Internal Improvement of the State. It is true that present expenses must be incurred, and much time may elapse before a very large gain can be realized. But is not this the case with every individual scheme for money making? And does it not generally happen, the larger the sum invested, and the greater the ultimate gain, the more distant is the period of harvest? It is unnecessary to enter into any process of reasoning to shew the vast pecuniary advantages that would result to the State from the completion of our scheme of Internal Improvement: with those who do not see it, it is vain to reason, and with those who do, reasoning is unnecessary: it must be manifest to all, that the influx of State and individual wealth, upon the consummation of this most desirable object, is beyond all calculation. And that the works were all practicable, no man whose eye has penetrated beyond the fog which hovers over his own corn field, can for a moment doubt. If he does, let him take up any history, and there see recounted what has been done by man hitherto: let him converse with any traveller, and hear him tell of the mighty monuments of human skill and power which he has witnessed, and his doubts must vanish. When the immortal Washington had retired to his

native State from the tails and horns of the Revolution, we had almost said, is first act was to unlock to her this inexhaustible source of wealth and national respectability; and she has not permitted it to be opened in vain. De Witt Clinton has immortalized himself by connecting his name with the Internal Improvement of New-York; and certain it is, that the Internal Improvement of New-York will rise her to a state of national influence and splendor, sufficient to excite the envy of some of the proudest monarchies in Europe. And we would ask, what is there to hinder our pursuing the same course, and which will unquestionably end in the same result? With such inducements and such examples, why should we hesitate? Your committee appeal to the good sense, liberality and State pride which characterize their legislative brethren, to say whether they would be satisfied that your committee should recommend them to abandon, at this time, a system promising such golden fruits? Whether they would wish us to say, that the State of North-Carolina shall return to the Egyptian darkness with which her prospects have been so long beclouded, and relinquish all hopes of ameliorating her condition? Whether they would wish to pronounce the money already expended by the State a dead loss; that we shall make no use of the experience it has purchased for us, and relinquish our undertaking at the very moment we are prepared for its accomplishment? We think we hazard nothing in saying they would not.

If, then, Internal Improvement is not to be abandoned, shall we put out of our hands the only means of prosecuting it with effect? If the Civil Engineer is discharged, who is to superintend, examine and value the work and materials at the flats below Wilmington? The State has entered into a contract with Messrs. Taylor and Williams for \$15,000, to accomplish this work; they are not bound to finish it till November next, and whether superintended or not, the State will have to pay the money. Who is there, then, but the Civil Engineer who made the contract, within our knowledge, able to decide upon its literal fulfilment? Who is to superintend the completion of the Clubfoot and Harlow Creek Canal? This work the Civil Engineer found in a bad state, money and labor wasted, (as upon all other works not under his superintendence.) He informed the Company at once that it would take \$25,000 to finish their work. They supposed that \$15,000 would do. Three-fifths of the work has been done, and \$10,000 more are wanting: this tests the accuracy of the Civil Engineer's calculations, (as is observed by the Board of Internal Improvements in their last annual Report.) This Company ask \$5,000 more of the State, which we doubt not will be granted. If the Civil Engineer is discharged, this sum will most probably be wasted; if he is not, there is no question it will be worth more to the State than so much Bank stock.

It appears satisfactory to your committee, and will no doubt to the Legislature in general, that it is to the interest of the State to subscribe to the Roanoke Navigation Company, a further sum to enable them to unite the Canal at Weldon's Orchard with the river. It is very important that this work should be done with skill. The present Civil Engineer has already saved to that Company a large sum of money, and your committee think that the propriety of doing any thing more for it, will materially depend upon the fact, whether or not the money is to be applied under the direction of the Civil Engineer. The General Assembly is aware that the Board of Internal Improvements had contracted with a gentleman for improving the navigation of Broad River, that the contract has been violated and is considered at an end. A settlement must take place with that gentleman; his work must be examined and valued, and this can only be done by a person possessing proper qualifications. There are likewise three important roads to be laid out, viz: the turnpike road from Asheville to the Tennessee line; the road from Asheville by the Hickory-nut Gap to Rutherfordton; and the road from Huntsville by Gap Civil to the Virginia line. Besides these, there will probably be other works, all requiring some skilful person to lay out, superintend and value. We have already had ample evidence in our past experience, of the folly of placing works in

the hands of men who know nothing about it. Has not the incredible waste of money, and the general failure of our schemes, arisen from that very thing? There is no species of talent or education more rare than that which qualifies a man for the important duties of a Civil Engineer.

All the expenditures to any amount made in Internal Improvements were previous to the arrival of the Civil Engineer; since that time no appropriations have been made, and his time has been occupied in making surveys and taking other measures preparatory to the prosecution of the works; hence it is that the community sees so little done. The State is now ready to do something effective; and can it be policy for us to return to the very path which has hitherto led us to ruin and to disappointment? But your committee would further remark, that if the policy of retaining the Civil Engineer were more doubtful than they believe it to be, the State is bound by her contract with Mr. Fulton, to give him six months notice of her intention to discharge him; which will be half the time intervening between this and the next session of the Legislature; at which time a fairer experiment of his utility will have been made, and the Legislature can act with more propriety upon the question. Mr. Fulton felt this article of his agreement with the State obligatory upon him, and absolutely refused the same salary from the State of Virginia which he receives from us. This fact also goes to shew to the State, that the professional merits of Mr. Fulton are not overvalued by us; for it is to be borne in mind, that Mr. Moore, the late Civil Engineer of Virginia, and Mr. Fulton, had an interview on Roanoke, and on the death of Mr. Moore, (and doubtless from the manner in which Mr. Fulton had been spoken of by him) the State of Virginia offered the vacant situation to Mr. Fulton, with the same salary which he received in this State. Mr. Fulton declined; and shall it be said that the State is less bound by her contract than an individual? that she will for the paltry consideration of \$3,500, do an act which an individual spurned at? Your committee beg leave to call the attention of the General Assembly to the reduction in the expenses of the Board of Internal Improvements, by the resignation of Mr. Brazier, the Assistant Engineer.

Your committee cannot forbear to express their high confidence in the wisdom and prudence of the present Board of Internal Improvements, which they think will afford us ample security against the recommendation of any measures not within the compass of the means provided by the General Assembly for that body. Your committee respectfully recommend to the General Assembly the propriety of the State's persevering in her liberal and enlightened policy of Internal Improvements. That for that purpose, the Legislature proceed to the election of a Board of Internal Improvements, with power to employ a Civil Engineer. Your committee having turned their attention to this all-important subject, confess themselves unable fully to express their deep sense of its vital interest to this State: They therefore pray their Legislative brethren to give the system a fair trial. Let it not be said that the Legislature of 1823 came like a blight upon the opening prospects of their State; that they with Vandal hands pulled down the foundations of that fair edifice which their predecessors had been rearing with so much care and solicitude. Spare the system one year longer: if nothing is done during the present year, then may you with more propriety lift up your voice against it. We look upon this as a crisis in the affairs of our State; if any thing is now done to retard the course of Internal Improvement, we believe it would be long ere it would recover from the stroke; an experiment of one year more, would, we think, satisfy us all, that our temporary expenditures will ultimately produce incalculable gain.

In behalf of the committee of Internal Improvements,

JAMES MEBANE, *Sub-Committee.*
ROB: STRANGE,

Mr. Samuel Bangs, printer, a native of Boston, who left Baltimore in 1816, in Gen. Mina's expedition to Spanish America, arrived at Newport during last month, in the brig Forest; and has commenced, in the Providence papers, an account of the occurrences during his long absence.

UNITED STATES' LAWS.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

AN ACT authorising the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to purchase the seven per cent. stock of the United States, in the year 1824.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund be, and they are hereby, authorised to purchase, during the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, any stock of the United States, bearing an interest of seven per centum per annum, not exceeding the sum of eight millions six hundred and ten thousand dollars, upon such terms as they may think proper, not exceeding the following rates above the principal sum purchased, that is to say:

For all such stock as they may purchase before the first day of April next, at a rate not exceeding two dollars for every sum of one hundred dollars, in addition to the interest which would have accrued on that day upon the said stock:

For all such stock which they may purchase between the first day of April and the first day of July next, at a rate not exceeding seventy-five cents on every sum of one hundred dollars, in addition to the interest which would have accrued on the day last mentioned:

For all such stock which they may purchase between the first day of July and the first day of October next, at a rate not exceeding twenty-five cents on every sum of one hundred dollars, in addition to the interest which would have accrued on the day last mentioned:

For all such stock which they may purchase between the first day of October next and the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, at a rate not exceeding the principal and the interest which shall have accrued at the day of purchase.

Sac. 2. *And be it further enacted.* That the said Commissioners are hereby authorised to make such purchases, under the foregoing restrictions, at such times and places as they may deem most expedient, out of any moneys in the Treasury, heretofore appropriated for the redemption of the public debt, or out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
Washington, Jan. 22, 1824.

Approved: JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT making a partial appropriation for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of two hundred and sixty-five thousand one hundred and forty dollars be, and the same is, hereby appropriated, for the compensation granted by law to the Senate and House of Representatives, and to the officers, clerks, and servants of both Houses of Congress, and for defraying the contingent expenses thereof; and that the same be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Washington, Jan. 19th, 1824. Approved.

AN ACT further extending the term of half pay pensions to the widows and children of officers, seamen, and marines, who died in the public service.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in all cases where provision has been made by law for five years' half pay to the widows and children of officers, seamen, and marines, who were killed in battle, or who died in the naval service of the United States, during the late war; and, also, in all cases where provision has been made for extending the term for five years, in addition to the first term of five years, the said provision shall be further extended for an additional term of five years, to commence at the end of the second term of five years, in each case, respectively, making the provision equal to fifteen years' half pay, which shall be paid out of the fund heretofore provided by law: and the said pension shall cease, from the causes mentioned in the law providing the same, respectively.

Sac. 2. *And be it further enacted.* That from and after the passing of this act, the act, entitled "An act to amend and explain an act giving pensions to the orphans and widows of persons slain in the public or private armed vessels of the United States," passed March the third, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, be, and the same is hereby, repealed: *Provided, however,* That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to prevent the payment of any pension already granted, until the full expiration of the period thereof; nor to affect or impair the rights of any person or persons which may have accrued during the existence of the act hereby repealed as aforesaid.

Washington, Jan. 22, 1824. Approved.

THE WELL KNOWN JACK, DOLPHIN.

LATELY owned in South Carolina, will stand at the stable of the subscribers in the town of Concord, N. Carolina, every day in the week, Sunday excepted, throughout the season; the season to commence the 1st of March, and end the 20th of July.

Dolphin will be let to mares at 10 dollars the season (but may be discharged with 8, if paid within the season) 5 dollars the single leap, (to be paid down,) and 15 dollars to insure, the insurance money to be paid when the mare is discovered to be with foal, or is parted with by the person putting her. Particular care will be taken of mares left, in preventing accidents, &c.

ASA THOMPSON,
GEORGE URY.

Concord, Jan. 23, 1824. 13702

State of Peter Eddleman, jr.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Peter Eddleman, jr. dec'd, are requested to come onward and make payment to the subscriber, on or before the 15th of February; also, those having demands against said estate will please bring them forward, duly authenticated, for payment.

JOHN LINN, Administrator.

Rowan county, Jan. 20, 1824. 3192

Printing, of every description.

PROMPTLY executed at this office, in a style of workmanship corresponding with the improvements of the present day.